

RETURN
OR
OUTRAGES
REPORTED TO THE
CONSTABULARY OFFICE IN IRELAND,
DURING THE YEAR
1869,
WITH SUMMARIES FOR PRECEDING YEARS;

AND

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED BY THE CONSTABULARY IN IRELAND
IN THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C-60.] Price 4*d.*

C O N T E N T S.

	Page
No. 1. Brief Details of Homicides, specially reported in 1869,	5
No. 2. Brief Details of Firing at the Person, specially reported in 1869,	12
No. 3. Return of Outrages in each County, specially reported during the Year 1869,	18, 19
No. 4. Return of Outrages specially reported throughout Ireland, during each Month of the Year 1869,	20
No. 5. Return of the Number of Outrages in each County and Province in Ireland, specially reported during each Month of the Year 1869,	21
No. 6. Return of Agrarian Outrages specially reported in each County during the Year 1869,	22, 23
No. 7. Return of Agrarian Outrages specially reported throughout Ireland, during each Month of the Year 1869,	22, 23
No. 8. Return of Agrarian Outrages specially reported throughout Ireland, during each of the Years from 1844 to 1869, inclusive,	24, 25
No. 9. Return of the Number of Offences of each kind, specially reported throughout Ireland, in each Year, from 1847 to 1869, inclusive,	26, 27
No. 10. Return of the Number of Sheep and Head of Cattle Stolen in each Month, from January, 1847, to December, 1869, inclusive,	28, 29

RETURNS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1870.

Return of Outrages reported by the Constabulary in Ireland in the Month of January, 1870,	29-32
Return of Outrages reported by the Constabulary in Ireland in the Month of February, 1870,	33-36

R E T U R N
OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE
DURING THE YEAR 1869,
WITH SUMMARIES FOR PRECEDING YEARS.

No. 1.—DETAILS OF HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869.

The Homicides which were of an Agrarian character are distinguished by an asterisk.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Description of Victim.	Murder	Murder and manslaughter
ARMSTRONG	2nd January,	1	The body of William Coffey, carpenter, who had been missing since 16th January, 1868, was found on 2nd January, in a river. It was proved at the inquest that a man, now in custody, was drinking with him on the last night he was seen; and that deceased had, on the previous day, assured him of having robbed him of a sum of money, which the latter restored before they went to drink. Trial postponed to Spring Assizes, 1870. Coffey is the supposed victim of this murder.	1	—
	18th March,	2	Hann O'Reilly, labourer, died of injuries received on 2nd January, from the cuts having passed one life. The driver was tried at Summer Assizes and acquitted.	—	1
ARMAGH	1st July,	3	Thomas Watson met his death under the following circumstances:—On the evening in question a party of ten men of the constabulary, with sub-inspectors, proceeded in pairs in the immediate vicinity of Fewsbridge, where a number of people of the Orange party were preparing to light a bonfire on the public road. The Constable remonstrated with them, and requested them to remove the materials, alacrily, at the same time putting back a few rods of lighted turf which some one had kicked towards the fire for the purpose of igniting it. The Constable, seeing his remonstrance was vain, retired with his men. About an hour and a-half afterwards another constabulary party (the wife of whom) came to the same place. A drumming party then came towards them from the fire, and, as they were passing the police (who got on the opposite to be out of the way), one of the drummers struck a Sub-Constable a blow on the face with a drumstick, cutting him severely. This appeared to be the signal for a general attack, which became so violent that the Head Constable with his small party were obliged hastily to retreat towards their barracks. A similar attack was made at the same time on the police party first mentioned, who were obliged to fly into the country, and conceal themselves. One Sub-Constable was knocked down by a blow of a stone, and whilst in an unconscious state was robbed of his watch and purse, and was subsequently carried by some civilians to a doctor, who dressed his wounds. The Head Constable in command of the second party, on his way to the barracks, met the other (Sub-Inspector Nunan), who at once sent for a local Magistrate, and got the Head Constable and nine men (all that were then available) under arms, and, meeting the Magistrate, told him that he felt much alarmed for the safety of the Constable and other party, and asked him to accompany him to their relief, to which the Magistrate consented. As they proceeded through the town towards the bridge, the crowd began to collect around them, and the Magistrate remarked that it would be injudicious to take the men to the fire, and wished Mr. Nunan to accompany him alone, which the Sub-Inspector declined. In a few minutes after, the Magistrate left the police. At this time the crowd amounted several hundred, and were shouting and yelling violently. Mr. Nunan, not being able to find the Magistrate, moved on with his men towards the fire, the mob increasing in numbers and violence of demeanour. At length stones began to be thrown, upon which the Sub-Inspector ordered the men to load, still attempting to move forward. The stone throwing increased; the Sub-Inspector halting and faced his men towards the mob, with whom he remonstrated, calling upon them in the name of the Queen to disperse quietly. They shouted: "To hell with the Queen!" "You dare not fire!" "Read the Riot Act;" "You have no Magistrate." At this moment some one in the ranks of the police told Mr. Nunan that the Constable had escaped across the Bann to the terraces; the necessity for proceeding to the fire therefore ceased; the Sub-Inspector turned his party towards their quarters, on the run, to escape the stone throwing. They had not thus proceeded far, when one of the men was knocked down with a stone, and the mob altogether became so violent that he was obliged to order his men to fire, three of whom were unable to do so from the injuries they had sustained. The police continued to retreat, still pressed by the mob, and another man was knocked down; they had reached the bridge, when Mr. Nunan found it necessary again to order his men to fire, which resulted in the death of Thomas Watson, above named. On the following day an inquest was held upon the body of Watson, and continued for seventeen days, finally terminating, after several adjournments, on the 18th of September, the jury returning a verdict of " Manslaughter" against Sub-Inspector Nunan.	—	1

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 1.—DETAILS of Homicide reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Description of Homicide.	Motive	Me- thod of com- mit- ting
BELFAST,	2nd April, -	4	SAMUEL KIRK, a car-driver, died from loss of blood, caused by an injury inflicted on him, with a whip, by William Hutton, who was tried at Summer Assizes, and acquitted. The Judge before whom he was tried, was of opinion Kirk had contributed to his death by his dissipated habits.	-	1
"	22nd July, -	5	On the 20th July, JOHN FERGUSON, car-driver, and three other men, had been drinking together all day; in the evening they went to Ferg's residence, where they had more drink. One of them passed off as an Irish <i>sep</i> , to which Ferg objected, and began to say an <i>Orange</i> <i>sep</i> . Soon after, the three went away (leaving Ferg at home), two of them shortly afterwards returned, when a dispute arose between Ferg and one of them (Thomas McElroy), in the course of which Ferg was knocked down, kicked severely about the abdomen, and otherwise injured, of which he died. The case was remanded for trial at Downpatrick Assizes, and is not yet disposed of.	1	-
"	12th December, -	6	MARGARET MASON, died from injuries inflicted upon her by her husband while drunk. He has been <i>remanded</i> for trial. The verdict of the jury did not implicate the second, but as the case was doubtful, a post-mortem examination was subsequently held, when it was ascertained that death was caused by violence.	1	-
CARLISLE,	8th January, -	7	THOMAS DUNN, farmer, died from asphyxias caused by a blow of a bottle, struck on the 4th December, 1868, in a publichouse. The asphyxial was a drunken one, and unpremeditated. John and Thomas McGovern, were arrested, but discharged, as no positive proof could be adduced.	-	1
"	1st November, -	8	On this day, between 5 and 6 o'clock, p.m., a number of persons carrying a green flag, were returning home from a "Tenants-right" meeting which had been held at Cavan. On arriving at a place called Brumlace, about two miles and a-half from Ballykilbridge, these persons were fired upon by an armed party, one of them, Edward Mooney, a labourer, being killed on the spot, and two others wounded. After much effort, the constabulary succeeded in capturing some of the persons charged with the murder; and it is hoped that some of the guilty parties will be made amenable.	1	-
DOWNESIDE,	5th April, -	9	KNOCK FERGUSON, farmer, died from the effects of a beating received 23rd ultmo from JAMES FAY, who, in a drunken quarrel, struck him on the head with a stick. No previous ill will appears to have existed between the parties. Fay was arrested, tried at the Summer Assizes, and acquitted.	-	1
"	31st July, -	10	MARY ANN BALLOU died from injuries said to be received from her husband, JAMES BLOCH. He has been <i>remanded</i> for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870, and has been admitted to bail in the meanwhile.	-	1
"	22nd December, -	11	ROBERT LEEPER, farmer, died from the effects of a blow of some heavy blunt weapon, inflicted on 22nd December (by some person or persons unknown) on his way home from a publichouse where he had been drinking. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion, and bailed. No motive has been discovered.	1	-
DOWNS,	27th January, -	12	WILLIAM ANDERSON, coloured sailor, said to have received repeated beatings from THOMAS McCARTON, the master of the vessel in which they were sailing, on the 2nd, 24th, and 26th January. McCARTON was tried at the Downpatrick Spring Assizes, and acquitted.	1	-
"	18th November, -	13	The death of MARY KELLY, of the labouring class, is said to have been occasioned by the violent conduct of her son-in-law, Michael Murphy, who, having got into an alteration with other persons in the room where Mrs. Kelly was lying, pulled one of the posts out of the bed where she was lying, and threw it on her feet. The accused is <i>remanded</i> for trial at the Sessions. This was a family quarrel.	1	-
LONDONDERRY,	16th April, -	14	R. J. MCCRACKEN, mechanist, died from a gunshot wound received from the fire of the constabulary during a riot. Informations were taken by the Magistrates against ten of the constabulary, who were returned for trial at last Assizes, where five bills were found against them by the Grand Jury. An application was then made for a change of venue, and the cause to be tried early in February, 1870, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin.	-	1
"	" "	15	WILLIAM BARKER was shot in the riot referred to in the preceding case. Informations were sworn against James Barker, by a young man named WILLIAM MURRAY, who was wounded on the same occasion, and subsequently died from the effect of said wound. Barker was arrested and brought before Murphy, who fully identified him as the person by whom Cork was shot. He was <i>committed</i> to prison, but subsequently admitted to bail. At the Spring Assizes, bills were not found, and Barker was discharged on his own recognisance.	-	1
"	" "	16	BRIDGET NOELLE, servant girl, died from the effects of a gunshot wound in her head, inflicted on the morning of this date, by some person who entered the house while the family were all absent. A suspected man was promptly arrested, but was subsequently discharged by the Coroner, on bills having been proved. A boy (Joseph McElroy) was also twice arrested; but the case is indefinitely adjourned, the Magistrates taking the boy's word to appear if called on. It is conjectured the shot may have been an accidental one.	2	-
"	22nd June, -	17			1

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. I.—Details of Horrors Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Horrors.	Murder, Mur.- Murderer.
LONDONDERRY,	2nd September,	18	THOMAS LYLE, farmer, said to be shot dead with a revolver, by Benjamin Booth, aided by his brother William; both were taken into custody; William is admitted to bail to stand his trial; Benjamin remains in custody.	— 1 —
" "	2nd September,	19	BERNARD BOYKIN, farmer, died of injuries received on 31st ult., having been knocked down and ridden over by Smith Follett. The accused was committed for trial, but has been admitted to bail.	— 1 —
MONMOUTHSHIRE,	27th August,	20	WILLIAM HARRIS, labourer, died from injuries sustained on 16th August from a blunt instrument, inflicted by some person unknown, in a crowd composed of Orangemen, returning from a demonstration at Mr. Madden's, of Hengoed-park, Clunes, and a large number of Roman Catholics who followed them.	— 1 —
" "	28th November,	21	PHILIP TAYLOR, farmer, who had been missing since 25th of same month, was found on the 30th November in a river, with marks of violence upon him. Five men, in whose company he had been, and with whom he had been quarrelling, were arrested, but subsequently discharged.	— 1 —
" "	2nd December,	22	OWEN CORRIGAN, a pauper inmate of Carrickfergus workhouse, died on the 2nd December of acute bronchitis, produced by immersion in water on the 15th of same month, upon which occasion deceased and another pauper, named Peter Finnigan, had a dispute when cleaning out a seepool, into which both fell. Finnigan was committed for trial by the Coroner.	— 1 —
			TOTAL IN U.LSTER,	47 15

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW,	11th April,	23	JAMES BOBBINS, butcher's man, in a struggle about the passing of a seat, with James Haydon, received the blow of a fist on the head; he was knocked down thereby, and received a severe cut, from the effects of which he lingered and died. Both men were under the influence of drink at the time. The accused was arrested on the spot, tried at the Summer Assizes, and acquitted.	— 1 —
DUBLIN,	28th May,	24	JOHN KANE, labourer, died from injuries inflicted on him by John Byrne. The cause of general was that Nancy had a piggy opening into Byrne's yard contrary to the wishes of the latter. Byrne was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.	— 1 —
KILDARE,	15th May,	25	JAMES BYRNE, a labourer, of weak intellect, died in consequence of having drunk an excessive quantity of whisky given to him, by way of a job, by Mr. Thomas Wilson, jun., who was tried at Summer Assizes, and acquitted.	— 1 —
" "	21st June,	26	CHRISTOPHER MACKNESS prosecuted Michael Byrne for robbery. The latter was convicted and imprisoned for eighteen months; he subsequently escaped an ill-fated master. Meeting in a public-house they quarrelled, when Mackness received a kick or push from his antagonist, which caused his death. Byrne was convicted at Summer Assizes, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.	— 1 —
" "	8th August,	27	CHRISTOPHER WALSH, porter on the Great Southern and Western Railway, died from the effects of injuries received whilst in the act of coupling a carriage to the end of a train. John Hoey, the guard, is tried for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870, for being accessory to Walsh's death.	— 1 —
" "	22nd November,	28	BENJAMIN FITZGERALD, 45 years old, died from the effects of injuries said to be brutally inflicted upon her with an iron poker by her neighbour, Michael Byrne, sweep, who has been committed for trial.	1 —
KERRY,	18th June,	29	JAMES DUGGAN, labourer, died from the effects of a stab in the neck, inflicted by Patrick Tooley, aided and abetted by John Teahy. The former was arrested and sentenced at Summer Assizes to nine months' imprisonment. Some separate language, in which, however, the accused had not shared, is regard to the wife of Patrick Tooley, led to the occurrence.	— 1 —
LIMERICK,	29th July,	30	WILLIAM FALLOON, army pensioner, died in consequence of a stab said to be received from Matthew Lenihan. Lenihan is committed for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870.	1 —
" "	19th September,	31	ALEXANDER FREYNE, labourer, bailiff to Mr. Connel, of Deely Hall, when returning home between 7 and 8 p.m., was shot dead. Daniel Duggan, to whom Freyne was obnoxious, was arrested and subsequently discharged. The offence was at first attributed to the bad feeling which was evinced towards the agent, and hence to Freyne, who acted as bailiff. Suspicion, however, points also to another quarter.	1 —

* This number must be augmented to 3, in consequence of the death of James Hall, see page 12.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. I.—DETAILS of Homicides Reported in the Year 1860—continued.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Month of Occurrence.
LIMERICK.	15th April.	32	John JENNETT and William CART were speaking about some girls on the 29th March, when a dispute arose, in the course of which CART struck JENNETT a blow on the head with a stool. JENNETT never recovered consciousness till the day of his death. CART was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Spring Assizes, 1860.	1
" "	22nd April.	33	James Mc'NALLY, carpenter, died from injuries received by a blow from Michael HOOGH, three days previously, in a trifling dispute arising from a jest. HOOGH was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.	1
" "	19th September.	34	John O'KEE, farmer, died from the effects of wounds inflicted on him on the 14th inst., by James Mc'GOWAN, at a meeting at Donaghadee, for the purpose of furthering the release of the Fenian convicts. Mc'GOWAN has been committed for trial at Spring Assizes, 1861.	1
MONMOUTHSHIRE.	18th September.	35	THOMAS REILLY, police pensioner and farmer, was returning home on a day at 9.30 P.M., when two men came from behind a hedge, attacked him as he sat on the dyke, and beat him on the head with a bar of iron or some heavy hedge-pole; his skull was fractured in two places. THOMAS REILLY, the owner of the car, made no attempt to save him, but went to a house, reported the case, and then proceeded to the police barracks and informed the party there. He and four others were arrested, but discharged, as no evidence could be produced against them, owing to the terror that existed; it was with the greatest difficulty anyone could be induced to give any information whatever upon the matter. The influence of the Libber confederacy doubtless tended to defeat the ends of justice. Shortly after REILLY was pensioned, he went to live on a portion of his little property, which two of his tenants voluntarily gave up on condition of getting a clear receipt for that portion which they still retained, it appearing they owed one and a-half year's rent. When REILLY obtained the land it was in a wretched state of neglect. Owing to his judicious cultivation, he doubled its value. His circumstances being thus improved, the tenants began to fear that he would eventually put them out, and take his property into his own hands—about thirty acres. From time to time while he lived amongst them, he had disputes with his tenants about fences and some cut-away bog, which, no doubt, increased the bad feeling towards him.	1
" "	4th October.	36	JOHN RODWELL† was coachman to Mr. NICHOLSON, and while driving his master home from the Vale Railway Station, two shots were discharged at the occupants of the carriage by two men behind a wall. Mr. NICHOLSON and his wife were slightly injured, but the coachman received a wound, from the effects of which he died on 6th October.	1
WESTMEATH.	6th March.	37	THOMAS ANKETELL, stationmaster at Mullingar, was returning at about 10 P.M., on the 3rd March, from the office to his dwelling (a short distance down the road), and, when entering by the back door, was fired at and mortally wounded, the ball or slug having entered his lungs. Mr. ANKETELL, although only ten paces distant from the assassin, stated that he could not identify him. PATRICK BYRNE, PATRICK MURPHY, and his stepson EDWARD ROBINSON, were arrested; the two former were fully convicted for trial at last Summer Assizes, when trial bills were found against them for the murder; but the Crown deemed it prudent to postpone the trial until next Spring Assizes. ROBINSON has been remanded on bail.	1
" "	29th April.	38	Captain ROWLAND TAYLOR, of the King's County Militia, was shot dead by some person or persons unknown, who, it is believed, was or was suspected to be in sight of the field through which he was passing. WILLIAMS and JOHN BRINS (brothers), and MICHAEL DOWD, nephew of the latter, and THOMAS HICKEY, were arrested, and subsequently discharged, as the evidence was insufficient to send them to trial.	1
WESTROPSHIRE.	13th August.	39	MICHAEL TEESEY, labourer, died from an injury on the head, received on 5th August, when returning from a funeral. The parties, who were previously on good terms, had been quarrelling. Two men were arrested, but discharged, as the evidence was insufficient to send them to trial.	1
WICKLOW.	10th September.	40	JOHN BROWN was drinking, on the night of the 13th September, in a public-house, with some others. He was afterwards found, on the same night, lying on his face, near a well, by Bryan KELLY, who brought him home and put him to bed. It was ascertained that he had received a fracture of the skull, from the effects of which he died four days afterwards. The cause has not been ascertained.	1
TOTAL IN LEINSTER,				6 12

† As there is no reason to think this man's death was designed, it has not been distinguished as an offence homicide; the injury to Mr. NICHOLSON has been so catalogued on page 14.

No. 1.—DETAILS of Homicides Reported in the Year 1859—continued.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Description of the death.	Verdict.	Mur. slayer.
CLARE.	31st Dec., 1859.	11	MICHAEL NEARY, paper, died from the effects of a wound said to be inflicted on him by Thomas Kinnane, who fractured his skull with a stone. This was the result of a public-house brawl. The accused is believed to have fled to America.		1
"	10th Feb., 1860.	12	WILLIAM MURKIN, an old beggar, was killed on the public road by blows of a hatchet, inflicted by James Kelly, a respectable farmer who had become insane. Kelly was at once arrested, and, at the Assizes on 5th March, sentenced to be confined in <u>Dundrum Lunatic Asylum</u> during Her Majesty's pleasure.		1
"	27th April,	13	MICHAEL CONNELL, father, died of fracture of the skull caused by blows inflicted upon him by Thady Connell and James Quinlan, on their return from Ennis fair. Angry words had passed between them and their friends on either side. But the origin of the ill-feeling was this—John Connell had a pool of water on his land, and, wishing to get rid of it, he cut a small drain which let the water into an adjoining field belonging to Thady Connell. This caused an angry feeling to exist, and the parties being inflamed with drink on the occasion above referred to, they recoupled each other, with the result described. At the Spring Assizes, it was pointed that the fatal blow was struck by Quinlan, who was sentenced to receive <u>severe imprisonment</u> . Thady Connell was acquitted.		1
CORK, E.R.	21st February,	14	DEAN DIXON and his brother were disputing on the public road, on the 21st February, when their father Dudson Barry, farmer, went to interfere, when he received the blow of a stick on the face from Dixon, which caused his death. The offender was arrested, tried at Spring Assizes, 1860, and acquitted.		1
CORK, W.R.	4th January,	15	RICHARD HATFIELD, landholder, died from the effects of a blow on the head, inflicted by James Sweeney, on 3rd December, 1859. The parties were connected by marriage, and there had been family disputes about some pasture-ground. One of the Sweeneys claimed the pastures for grazing rent, and Hatfield claimed them as marriage portion. There was nothing, however, premeditated in the assault. Pat Sweeney, who was present therewith (brother of James) was arrested and has been remanded from time to time, pending the arrest of James, who fled, and has not since been discovered.		1
"	28th January,	16	WILLIAM HOGAN, labourer, died this day from the effects of a blow of a stick on the head, inflicted by Jeremiah Cummins, at a hunting match, on 24th November, 1859, a small quarrel having occurred during the game. Cummins was arrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for the assault, and to pay £5 compensation; but on the morning of the death of Hogan, he left his house, and fled for America, whence he has not since returned.		1
"	22nd December,	17	WILLIAM KROGBANE, farm labourer, was returning from Rosscarbery fair on the evening of 21st December, when he was so severely beaten that he died on the 22nd. Those persons have been arrested, and called for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870. No motives for jet have emerged.		1
Coast Ctrs.	3rd November,	18	DAVID CALLIGAN, quarry-worker, at 18.30 p.m., was observed in the company of three other men at Petrosa quarry, and appeared to be holding an argument with them, when suddenly one of them fired a shot at Calligan, and shortly afterwards fired a second at him; his body was discovered about an hour afterwards; two bullets were extracted from his brain. Desections found on the body of the deceased proved that he had been connected with the Fenian conspiracy, and he met his death, it is thought, in consequence of a general belief on the part of his fellow labourers. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that a letter was found on deceased referring directly to a quarrel, and indirectly to write that the writer was sending from London. Daniel Ranson was arrested for this murder, but subsequently discharged.		1
KERRY.	26th July,	19	PATRICK FOLEY, labourer, died in the County Infirmary, a short time after having been found lying on the road in a state of insensibility, with wounds on his head, said to be inflicted by Timothy Murphy, who has been arrested, and committed for trial at next Spring Assizes.		1
"	2nd August,	20	JOHN AHEARN and Denis Lawler quarrelled when returning from a fair. There was an old <i>justice of the peace</i> between them. Lawler surrendered himself to the police, and has now been bailed to stand his trial at Spring Assizes, 1870.		1

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 1.—DETAILS OF HOMICIDES REPORTED IN THE YEAR 1867—continued.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Mur. Mur. slayers
LINCOLN, .	1st July, .	51	JAMES NEILL, an independent farmer, and his two servant girls proceeded at about 9 A.M. on this day to have the cows milked. A flock of geese belonging to Widow Lady had got out in a field adjoining to the farm. James Neill drove the geese out on the road; when he met Dennis (son of the widow above named), some angry words passed between them about the trespass. Dennis threatening that "he would leave the sign of his hands on" Neill. When the latter was returning after sending the cows milked, Lady was seen to intercept him; a furious alteration ensued, and Lady knocked down Neill, who was carried home dead. Lady absconded, but was arrested in Liverpool on her way to America, under an assumed name. Tried and convicted at the Summer Assizes, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment;	1
TEPPERTON, N.E.,	29th May, .	52	PATRICK BOOTH, labourer, died from the effects of injuries on the head, said to be inflicted by Daniel Whelan and others in a drunken quarrel. Whelan was arrested in December, and is committed for trial at next Spring Assizes;	1
" "	19th August, .	53	RICHARD BREWERSON, farmer, died from the effects of a blow on the head with a stone said to be thrown by Patrick Slattery, who escaped to America. There were some general enemies the two families, who were connected by marriage;	1
" "	8th November, .	54	THOMAS CONNELL, blacksmith, is said to have received on 1st November, a mortal blow on the back of the head from John Stapleton, who has absconded. No cause can be assigned, except that Connell was engaged to some person with whom Stapleton had a quarrel respecting a right of water;	1
TIPPERARY, S.E.,	29th January, .	55	EDWARD TAYLOR found with his throat cut at the roadside at Gortemore. He had come into the town of Tipperary, on a donkey cart, for the purpose of paying for merchandise he had purchased. One Michael Byrne also came into the town. Each partook of some drink. Soon after 2 o'clock, p.m., Tracy left for home. About midway, Byrne, accompanied by a woman and little boy, passed the deceased on a car, and when half a mile ahead of Tracy, Byrne clutched and suspended behind. Tracy and Byrne held small farms, which measured. Some years ago, four or five acres of land adjoining both farms, became vacant. The landlord proposed to divide the vacant land between them. Byrne refused to take half, offering that he ought to get all. Tracy then became tenant for the whole. It may they have been perpetually quarrelling and bickering. After the murder, suspicion at once fell upon Byrne. He was tried at last Summer Assizes; twenty-six witnesses were examined, who gave their evidence with manifest reluctance, and the Jury did not feel warranted to convict;	1
" "	31st March, .	56	RICHARD TOWNS, who managed a farm of about 60 acres, and resided with his mother (a widow), when returning from his father-in-law's house, about 8 p.m., was shot dead on his own land; the bullets found in his head and neck proved that two shots were fired. Three of the Widow Fitzgerald's sons were arrested; one was subsequently discharged, and the other two failed to appear when called on;	1
" "	14th April, .	57	The body of HENRY BRADSHAW, esq., M.R., was discovered at about 9 A.M., lying in a small river. On examination, it was found that he had been shot with small bullets or slugs. Several houses were searched by the police, and although much to events suspending was observed, no positive evidence could be obtained. William Albe, son of a tenant of Mr. Bradshaw, was arrested. It is impossible to say certainly whether this murder is purely sanguinary or not;	1
" "	11th September, .	58	MICHAEL MAGRATH was found murdered on the road to Castlemeyle, with several wounds on his head. Jeremiah Drury, who resided under the same roof with deceased, and who wanted to have the entire possession of the house, was arrested, and committed for trial at next Spring Assizes;	1
WATERFORD,	29th May, .	59	PATRICK POWELL, farmer, was found murdered on the public road, not far from his residence, having had his skull fractured, and with several wounds on the head and body, probably with a stone, which was found on the spot. John Wall, who had been seen with him on the night of the murder, within 500 yards of the spot where the body was found, was arrested in bed in the house of his brother. Blood was found upon his shirt and hat, and a mark like blood on his coat; neither his trousers nor stockings were forthcoming, and his account of his return home was a confused one. The murdered man is the prisoner's uncle-in-law, but they belonged to different families; but though no friendly feeling existed between Peter and Wall, no particular cause can be assigned for the murder. Wall is to be tried at Spring Assizes, 1868;	1
" "	23rd August, .	60	EMMA LARSON was wilfully murdered by her husband (Henry), who discharged the contents of a gun at her, and then committed suicide. The offender was much addicted to drink, and had frequent quarrels with his wife;	1
			TOTAL IN MUNSTER,	9 11

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

11

No. 1.—DETAILS of HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide. ¹	Murder.	Mur. Murder.
GALWAY, W.R.	12th February.	61	MATTHEW KENNY, small farmer, died from the effects of a blow received from James Fleeting (a labouring man), in a causal quarrel about the respective merits of Galway and Mayo men, each standing up for his own county. The parties had been drinking, and the blow caused the shank of the pipe which Kenny was smoking to enter the eye. Fleeting absconded, but was arrested in Liverpool (in which place his description had been sent), or he was about sailing for America. He was tried at Spring Assizes, but the jury disagreeing, Fleeting was discharged on his own recognisance to appear when called on. It is understood to have since gone to America.		1
"	14th March.	62	MICHAEL DIGNAN, publican, died of injuries received on the 2nd March, having, in a causal quarrel, been struck three times by John Mulcahy, who has been arrested and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.		1
LIMERICK.	12th June.	63	PATRICK FLYNN, farmer, fifty years of age, when cutting turf at about 7 a.m., was attacked by four men (who were brothers), aided by others, and beaten with spades, sticks, forks, &c. His four principal assailants were convicted at the Summer Assizes, 1869, and sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment—James Cassidy, five years' penal servitude; Patrick Cassidy, to two years' imprisonment; Michael Cassidy—an account of his youth, it is said, was only fourteen years of age—to one year's imprisonment; Francis Cassidy, to six months' imprisonment. John Ryndon, who was charged with aiding and abetting in the暴行, has been called to stand his trial at next Assizes. The cause of the outrage was a <i>debacy</i> or account of land. The Cossidys and Flynn are tenants of the same landlord, who generally resides on the Continent. The Flynn were dispossessed of some land, which was given to the Cossidys.		1
"	20th October.	64	On this night Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, farmer and land agent, was murdered while returning home from the town of Middel; his head was battered with stones, and several wounds were inflicted on his body with sharp instruments. Nine persons were arrested, six of them remanded, and the remainder discharged. The deceased was laid open to his cousin, with whose tenant he had been for some time on bad terms, owing to having taken law proceedings against some of them, for the non-payment of rent for land which he had surveyed.		1
MAYO.	12th March.	65	PATRICK GALLAGHER, small farmer, died from the effects of a blow of a stone, or some blunt instrument, on the head, inflicted by James Hopkins, who was tried and acquitted.		1
"	18th March.	66	KATE MULCAHY, a poor labourer's child, was killed by injuries sustained by her and her comay in contact with her on the public road. The driver was arrested, and committed to Castlerea Gaol, but allowed out on bail. The Crown did not prosecute.		1
"	22nd March.	67	NICHOLAS KILCOYNE, labourer, died from injuries inflicted on him by Joseph Golden. There had been an old difference of a trifling nature about the sale of game; and the parties having become intoxicated, they quarrelled, with the result already stated. Golden was tried and acquitted.		1
"	2nd May.	68	WILLIAM CASTRULLO, farmer, died from lockjaw, caused by injuries inflicted on him by John Garrahan, without any assignable motive, when in a state of intoxication. The assailant was arrested, tried at Summer Assizes, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.		1
"	20th August.	69	JAMES HUNTER, an extensive farmer, holding over 4,000 acres of mountain and scrub land, was shot dead within one-third of a mile of his own house, at 10.30 p.m.; two bullets entered under the arm pit, and death was instantaneous. Nine men were arrested, and afterwards discharged for want of evidence. The exertions and efforts of the police are stated to have been counterbalanced and defeated by the sympathy of the lower order with the assassins. Mr. Hunter was a Scotman, who took the place twelve years previously. His lease gave him exclusive right to burgh on the property, with the condition that he should be compensated for any turf cut by the tenants; this condition was carried out by the landlord until the property came into the hands of its present owner, the Rev. D. Gibbons, and by him for some years, when he declined to make any further compensation. Mr. Hunter then sued the tenants to recover compensation.		1
"	24th September.	70	EDWARD KELLY, labourer, died from the effects of injury received in a causal quarrel between Patrick Connors and a son of the deceased. The quarrel had reference to cattle trespassing on an enclosure belonging to Connors. The cattle were in Kelly's charge. From woods, young Kelly and Connors came to blows, when the deceased interfered, and received a kick which threw him down. Patrick Connors is called to stand his trial at Spring Assizes, 1870.		1

B 2

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 1.—DETAILS OF HOMICIDES Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date of Death.	No.	Particulars of Homicide.	Mur. Mur.- Mur.- Homicide.
MATO,	18th November,	71	PATRICK MURRAY, small farmer, was returning from Castlerea fair on the night of the above date, accompanied by a number of persons, when a row took place in which several received fatal injuries. Two men named Patrick and James Murray, who were known to have been with deceased when he left Castlerea, have been arrested, and a verdict of "manslaughter" found against them at the Inquest. Both of these men have been committed for trial. A bad feeling had existed between the parties for quite past about half,	1
Roscommon,	31st Dec., 1868.	72	At 10 p.m., on the 23rd December, 1868, a short row occurred at Athlone between two families named Larkin and Prentiss. The constabulary dispersed them to their houses, but had scarcely returned to barracks when word was brought that the disturbance had been renewed, and that JAMES BRENNAN, labourer, had been killed. Brennan, who had retired to rest, was aroused by the second disturbance, and got up to bring in his son, who was in the snow, when he was struck on the head by Patrick Larkin and his son, the former with a wooden poker, the latter with an iron instrument; also by Margaret (daughter of Patrick) Larkin, with a stone. He never spoke afterwards. There was some action that he was shot down for one of the Prentiss; but the language used by the Larkins was scarcely consistent with that supposition. The Larkins were arrested. Patrick was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Spring Assizes, 1869. Margaret was discharged,	1
Sligo,	30th March,	73	THOMAS CUNNAWAY, labourer, died from the effects of poison suspected to have been administered to him,	1
"	27th April,	74	PATRICK BAGARRY, labourer, died from injuries received by being driven or ridden over through carelessness. The person supposed to have done this was arrested, but owing to the darkness of the night when the accident occurred, no satisfactory evidence could be procured, and the case was dismissed,	1
"	17th July,	75	ANNE HAY, farmer's wife, died from the effects of wounds inflicted on her with a cooper's knife by her husband while in an unconscious state of mind, and who afterwards committed suicide.	1
"	18th October,	76	PETER HORN, farmer, died from the effect of injuries he received when trying to make peace in a dispute caused between persons returning from a dance the previous evening. John Hunt, cousin of deceased, was arrested, and is called to stand his trial at Spring Assizes, 1870,	1
TOTAL IN CONNAUGHT,				6 10

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1869.

An asterisk is prefixed to Agrarian offences.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
ANTRIM,	2nd December,	1	ALEXANDER McDowell was fired at and wounded slightly in the face by John Nelson, whom he had just struck in the face. Nelson has been arrested and beaten.
"	3rd December,	2	JAMES REILLY,† small farmer, was sitting with two other persons at his kitchen fire, when some persons or persons broke in the window and fired a shot which did not take effect on anyone. On their going towards the door another shot was fired, which wounded Reid in both legs badly. A neighbour of his, with whom he had a dispute about a watercourse, and who had threatened him, has been arrested and identified by Reid. Another man was also arrested on suspicion, and discharged on bail.
ARMAGH,	17th March,	3	HENRY McANALLY, small farmer, was, with a large number of persons, assembled at Poyntzpass after Divine service in the Roman Catholic chapel, after 6 o'clock, p.m.; they proceeded towards home, and when about a mile from the village some shots were fired. A party returned the fire from a plantation, when the above-named was shot in the breast. Three men were arrested at the Spring Assizes, 1869, when the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury, as it is thought they considered the evidence unsatisfactory. It is believed that the outrage was perpetrated in consequence of a drunken party having come into the district on St. Patrick's day. Thirty-one of the labouring class were also summoned for unsworn assembly, fourteen of whom (who were identified) were tried at Armagh, and acquitted.

† While this return was in preparation, Justice Reilly died of his wound; the case will, therefore, be included in the subsequent part of the return in the number of "Homicides," and for amongst "Firing at the Person."

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

13

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSONS Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
ARMAGH,	18th July,	4	At about 9.30 o'clock, p.m., a collision took place between Orangemen and Roman Catholics; the latter party threw stones at the Orange Hall, Newry, which broke the windows; shots were then fired from it which wounded the following three persons very slightly: —John HEARN, alias RUTHERFORD, and JAMES O'LEARY, who were of the labouring class and Roman Catholic. Eight of the Roman Catholic party were captured, and fined £1 1s each, or, in default, a month's imprisonment. The Magistrate refused to take informations against three of the Orangemen, and were divided as to the fourth (James Kennedy,) upon which case no trial was made. Informations were taken against Kennedy by a man named HIFTER, who stated that he had seen him fire three shots from the Orange Hall. The cause of this outrage was party <i>frolics</i> . On the 19th of July a mob of about 300 Roman Catholics came from their end of the town of Newry to the Protestant portion, at about 8.30 p.m.; after being driven back by the constabulary, they attacked the Orange Hall with stones, when shots were fired out of the windows, with the results stated above.
CARLISLE,	1st February,	5	WILLIAM NORRIS, labourer, stated to the police that a man named William Norris had fired at him, as he (Norris) was passing Lynch's door, but without doing him any injury. There had been some party quarrelling between these men, who lived in the same house. Norris was arrested, tried at the Assizes, and acquitted of the firing; but was found guilty of an assault which was committed after the alleged firing, for which he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
	14th April,	6	Late on this night, HENRY COLLINS, esq., 22, gentleman farmer, of Cusy Lodge, county Leftrin, was returning home from the house of Mr. Nisbet, driving on an outside car, his sister being with him, and when within a mile and-a-half of his own residence, a man, unknown, stood up from behind the roadside, presented a gun so as always to touch Mr. Collins's breast, and pulled the trigger, exploding the cap. Mr. Collins, who was not injured, drove on quickly; the man ran after him, but ultimately turned into a field.
	22nd May,	7	On this day, Richard Pepper, a small comfortable farmer, of good character, discovered in his stable JOHN COCHRANE (who is living upon some money he made in Australia), in adultery with his wife, Ellen Pepper. The injured man (who had previously suspected his wife's fidelity) on making this discovery, ran into the house, loaded his gun with shot, and fired it through the upper part of the stable door, doing no injury. He attempted no further violence, and quietly surrendered to the police when arrested. No charge being made against him, the case was dismissed. Cochrane again emigrated to Australia. The guilty wife was discarded by her husband, and, it is believed, followed her paramour.
	28th November,	8	Sergeant JONES GARRICK was fired at on the evening of this day from a wood skirting the road outside the village of Sledstone. The ball penetrated his cap, and passed close to his head, without, however, doing him any injury. The apparent <i>assassin</i> was rifle: the sub-constable had just overheard a conversation between three men who were comprising to shoot the Rev. Thomas JELLY, Protestant Rector of Larch, and was proceeding to inform his constable of what he had heard. No motive can be assigned for the conspiracy against Mr. JELLY but party feeling. Two of the persons engaged in the conspiracy above referred to have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy; but the sub-constable is unable to identify the persons who fired at him, as the shot proceeded from the wood, and it was quite dark at the time.
DONEGAL,	6th February,	9	JAMES QUINN, aged sixteen, son of a gamekeeper, having met three men on the mountain, who were poaching, with guns and grape-hoops, he proceeded to warn them, when one of them turned round and fired at him. He received some grains of shot in his face, from the effects of which he fell to the ground; he was unable to identify his assailants, as two of them had blackened faces, and the face of the third man he did not see.
	18th March,	10	WILLIAM MURPHY and GEORGE HIPPON, bailiffs to the Earl of Leinster, were returning from seeing his lordship's agent (both riding on the same horse); when near Hippo's residence, between 8 and 9 p.m., a shot was fired at them from behind a wall. The shot struck Murphy, wounding him slightly on the back of the head, knocking him off the horse, which became nervous; the girth then broke, and the saddle, with Hippo, came to the ground, when a second shot was fired, which struck the horse. Hippo lay still upon the ground, failing death. Murphy got up, passed through a gate, and when about twenty yards distant, a third shot was fired at him, but without effect. It is generally believed that Hippo was the person intended to be shot. He has left the locality since. They have never they had no knowledge of the parties who fired at them. Four men were arrested, but were discharged, as no proof could be produced to warrant their detention. The outrage took place in a very lonely locality, and the country people would give no information in the matter. From hatred to the bailiff Hippo, it would seem that a local conspiracy had been organized to shoot him.
LOTHIAN,	20th December,	11	ROBERT GRANGE WATSON, labourer, who along with Joseph Watson, gamekeeper to the Rev. Mr. MILLER, of Muir, in the county Tyrone, encountered two men in pursuit of game on the bank of the river, near the former, and attempted to take a horse from one of the poachers, who at once presented his gun and pulled the trigger, lodging the contents in WATSON's thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound.

No. 2.—DETAILS of FIRING at the PERSONS Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
TYRONE, . . .	19th August, . . .	12	LAWRENCE McDONAGH, gamekeeper on the property of Major Ellis, overran information, that on the morning of that day he saw a party of eight men, with guns and dogs, passing on the mountain lands of Leagan and Coshel. He proceeded to warn them off, when several shots were fired at him and his assistants, but did not take effect. Having shot some game, they left the mountain. The offenders were strangers, and never identified. The impression is, that the shots were fired with the intention of intimidating, but not of wounding.
" . . .	19th December, . . .	13	WILLIAM KELLY and four other men, gamekeepers to Sir R. M'Mahon, were fired at by poachers, who were passing game on a mountain in their charge. The gamekeepers had followed the poachers for the purpose of identifying them, whereupon they turned round and fled. The gamekeepers exchanged shots with the poachers, but no harm was done to either party.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

DUBLIN, . . .	23rd June, . . .	14	A. S. FOOTE, Esq., having been asked, between 7 and 8 o'clock, p.m., by Thomas Shee, yesterday surgeon, to admit him into his residence, refused to do so. Shee, who was on horseback, then rode a few yards from Foote, drew a pistol and snapped it at him; the cap exploded, but the charge did not go off.
KILDARE, . . .	26th November, . . .	15	MICHAEL DUGAN, farrier, while working on his farm at Thomastown, at one o'clock, p.m., was fired at and severely wounded by two bullets discharged from a revolver. As it is a quiet, ineffective way, it is supposed he was mistaken by the world-be-assassins for his brother John, a blacksmith on the estate of a gentleman who is stated to be unpopular among some of the tenants on account of his pressuring them for rent, and his dealing with them in regard to leases.
LOUTH, . . .	3rd December, . . .	16	PETER CONNOLLY, farrier, and land bailiff to Major Conner, was in the act of unyoking his horses at the door of his own residence, in the evening of this day, when a shot was fired at him, and two grains of small shot lodged in his hand. <i>He had served some of the tenants to pay up their arrears of rent.</i> One person has been arrested, and remanded for further inquiry.
MAYO, . . .	28th January, . . .	17	MR. WILLIAM HENRY FERRELL, farmer, was returning from Trim Quarter Sessions. He was accompanied by his nephew (a little boy), and one of his tenants. When within a mile of his own house, at about 5.30 p.m., he was followed by two men, who at first kept the middle of the road, but afterwards came on opposite sides of the gig. Two shots were fired at Mr. Ferrell, four shots entering his left shoulder, and a fifth grazing his left breast. From the darkness of the night the assassins could not be identified, and, owing to the influence of Hibernism, it was impossible to procure any information affording a clue to their identity.
" . . .	17th June, . . .	18	JAMES GURGAN, land steward to John A. Surrell, Esq., A.R., was fired at, at 9.15 o'clock, p.m., and slightly wounded in the left side and arm; he was returning home, and had just passed inside the gate of the avenue leading to his own house. Gurgan gave no alarm for an hour afterwards, though he passed on the road, within 150 yards of the scene, five persons whom he knew. The wounds inflicted were not of a dangerous character. The bullet, which lodged under the muscles of the chest, was extracted. Seven persons, reported Hibernians, were arrested, and afterwards discharged by the Magistrates, as Gurgan could give no clue as to the persons who fired at him. These men have, however, been called to appear at Spring Assizes, 1870. Strong suspicion attaches to one of them, as being the person who fired the shot. The motive in this case is believed to be revenge. Gurgan and the family of the person referred to were on bad terms, and shortly before the occurrence his father and Gurgan had a very angry quarrel. It is rumoured that Owen Lynch, who was bailed to appear at the Trim Assizes, has gone to America. [James Gurgan was fired at a second time on 24th October. See next page.]
" . . .	4th October, . . .	19	At 4.30 p.m., on the day stated in the margin, J. A. NICOLSON, Esq., A.R., was driving home in an open carriage from Kilkenny railway station (where he had arrived by train from Dublin). He was accompanied by Miss Stupka and Thomas Graham, a constabulary postman, who was armed, having been employed by Mr. Nicolson for his protection. When about a mile and a-half from Kilkenny, two shots were discharged at the occupants of the carriage, by two men from behind a wall. Mr. Nicolson and Miss Stupka were only slightly injured, but the coachman, John Rutherford, received a wound, from the effects of which he died on the 6th October. Graham, who was not touched, fired a shot at the assassins, but it is believed without effect. None of the persons in the carriage can identify the assailants. The whole neighbourhood was at once searched by the constabulary. Many houses were strictly searched; ten persons were arrested, but were subsequently discharged, as owing to the want of sympathy with Mr. Nicolson, not the slightest assistance or information was given to the police. The assigned motive for this outrage is, that two men, though they had paid their rents, were under notice to quit from Mr. Nicolson, who wishes to obtain possession of their lands, which are of small extent. Mr. Nicolson obtained a decree at last Assize, but execution has been stayed, as some her points were reserved.

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSONS Reported in the Year 1869—continued.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
MONMOUTHSHIRE,	18th October,	20	JAMES GARGAN, stonemason to J. A. Farrell, Esq., when returning home from Kells, in an inside car (not covered), accompanied by three men, was fired at, at about 7.15 p.m.; none of the persons in the vehicle were touched, nor was the car or man hit. The night was very dark, and the four men neither saw nor heard anyone. They made no attempt whatever to discover those who fired, drove into the village, passed the police barracks, and did not report the matter to the constabulary until half an hour afterwards. Owen Smyth was arrested, and <u>waited to stand his trial at next Assizes for having loaded arms concealed without licence</u> . James Gargan had been fired at before on 15th June last. Owen Lynch has been called to appear at next Assizes to answer for this latter offence. The last shot may have possibly been fired with a view of showing that Lynch was not guilty in the first case. It is noticeable that Smyth is one of the men who went bail for Lynch.
"	12th November,	21	JOHN DIXON, JOHN SMITH, and JOHN HASKAWAY, were skimming a horse which had been killed when hunting, when two men came up with a gun and fired two shots at them. James Wallis and Patrick Beeson were tried at Petty Sessions and pleaded guilty. The former was <u>magged off and evaded</u> ; the latter <u>fine and evaded</u> . The result appears to have been a desire to get possession of the skin.
QUEEN'S,	10th July,	22	EDWARD WATKINSON, Esq., J.A., High Sheriff of the Queen's county, was proceeding at about 10.30 o'clock, a.m., to Marybone, for the purpose of swearing in the Grand Jury. He was fired at from behind a high wall, the shot taking effect on the side of the face and head; the sight of his left eye has been destroyed, but his life is not endangered. The houses of several parties on whom he had served notices of ejectment were searched, but all the leases were able to account for themselves at the time of the attempted murder. Two persons were arrested, but discharged for want of evidence. The rewards offered for the conviction of the offenders amounted to £200. The police found it impossible to obtain any information.
WREXHAMSHIRE,	9th January,	23	WILLIAM CASSIDY, small farmer, when driving a bread-cart, at about 6 p.m., was fired at from behind a hedge, about a mile from the town of Mallaig; he received no injury whatever. In the liveryman of the house was found a small pistol or pistol-ball. As the horse was walking at the time, and Cassidy sitting on the top of the cart, it is possible the horse only on this occasion was fired at. Several houses were searched, but no clue was obtained. This occurrence is attributed to a family dispute about land.
"	27th November,	24	MARY KELLY (Sop.)† when returning in company with three others from the market of Kilbeggs, was fired at from behind, and wounded slightly, by some person or persons unknown. Kelly or the others not having even looked round, or made any endeavour to recognise the offender. Kelly followed his companions, who ran away immediately on his being fired at, and when he attempted to get into the carts, first of one, and then of another of the party (his nephews), he was ejected by them. It is suspected that the object was to <u>frighten the proprietor of a farm, on which Kelly is A.S.O., into letting it, and to prevent Kelly and others acting as such</u> .

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE,	9th January,	25	PATRICK and ANDREW LYNNAGHT state that they were fired at by two men named Austin McKean and Thomas Callinan, who were tried and acquitted at the Summer Assizes, 1862. An uncle of Callinan's was on very bad terms with the Lynnaughts; they had frequently been at war with each other; besides Andrew Lynnaught had served in the constabulary, and neither he nor his brother showed any sympathy towards the Fackles or their cause. These are the only motives that can be assigned for this outrage.
"	29th March,	26	THOMAS HORAN, farmer, was fired at on the public road, about 2.30 p.m., by Austin Mackeen; the bullet entered his coat and vest, and grazed his breastbone, but did him no injury. After firing the shot, Mackeen commenced reloading the pistol, and pursued Horan; who ran a distance of about forty yards and took refuge in the house of the Rev. M. Curley, s.s. Horan is related to the accused, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he was prevailed upon to swear an information. On the case being investigated before the Magistrate, the injured man recited the information he had previously given, and the witnesses who could have given material evidence, desisted all knowledge of the matter; this resulted entirely from intimidation, which was brought to bear on prosecutor and witness. Mackeen was therefore discharged.
CO. KERRY,	26th September,	27	JOHN McCARTHY, farmer, returned from Cork Market somewhat under the influence of liquor, at two o'clock, a.m.; he commenced quarrelling with his wife, Mary McCarney, dragged her out of bed, and threatened to shoot her, in consequence of which she left the house; but on her shortly afterwards returning, he took down his gun, which was loaded with small shot, and discharged it at her, without effect. McCarney was arrested, and <u>waited for trial at Spring Assizes, 1870</u> . The parties did not live happily. McCarney was a second husband.

† A local nickname to distinguish him from others of the same name.

16 RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 2.—DETAILS OF FIRING AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1868—continued.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars of Firing at the Person.
KERRY.	18th March,	28	The Macnamara boy of the Reels, aged 18 years, was sitting alone in his drawing room, shortly before midnight, when he heard a noise as if an iron implement was grating in the lock of the hall-door. He found that it had been unlocked. He then went round by the garden and saw two men standing close to a wall; one of them stepped forward and at once fired two shots from a pistol, the first ball passed close to the Macgillicuddy's ear; the other ball went through the left breast of his coat. Both men then ran away. Two police were afterwards arrested, but the Macgillicuddy could not identify them. Duggery is believed to have been the object of the persons who committed the outrage.
	31st March,	29	Jeremiah Kimer, butler to Captain Needham, who is agent to Trinity College, Dublin, was riding horse, accompanied by his nephew, a boy aged 14, who was sitting behind him. When passing a small wood, Kelly was fired at without effect from behind a wall, from which he was not more than three yards distant. On the explosion taking place, the boy saw two men behind the shrub, one with a gun or pistol, the other unarmed. A reward of £50 was offered. Denis Clifford was arrested at the Sarsfield Juries on the following charges, viz.:—Firing at with intent to kill, and carrying arms in a prohibited district. On the first count he was found guilty, and of the second he was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, from the date of conviction, viz., 1st May last. The motive of the outrage supposed to be to intimidate any person from taking a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. Kelly had taken grass off the land.
LIMERICK.	16th January,	30	John Connor, farmer, when returning home about 5 o'clock p.m., states that he was fired at by a man from behind a ditch, the ball perforated his coat, but did not injure his person. Thomas Barry was tried for this offence at the Spring Assizes, 1868, and acquitted, the prosecutor having failed to identify him satisfactorily.
	3rd February,	31	William A. Geoghegan, Esq., landed proprietor, was returning home, at 8 p.m., with his wife and son (a boy of twelve years), driving in a carriage, and when passing a fort or killock a man unknown fired four shots from a revolver at them without effect. Mr. Geoghegan immediately afterwards, assisted by another man, made an ineffectual search for the would-be assassin. A private reward was offered, but as the Geoghegans could not identify the offender, the gift; party was not made amenable.
“	27th October,	32	John H. Baile, Esq., County Surveyor, when in the rear of Mrs. Hayes's cottage, was fired at, at about 7 p.m. He received seven pellets under the left breast—the wounds inflicted however, were not dangerous. Just before the shots were fired, Mr. Baile had had a dispute with a man. He was arrested. This is the second attempt on Mr. Baile's life.
	7th November,	33	On this night two shots were fired into the house of Mr. T. S. McAdams, a gentleman farmer, residing at Adash, near Marrow, in the Cappaghmore district. The shots were double and passed through the window of the parlour in which Mr. McAdams was sitting, and apparently with the intention of killing him. A threatening notice was based on the same occasion posted near Mr. McAdams' house, ordering him to leave the country or risk being shot. No notice can be assigned for this outrage, as Mr. McAdams is popular in his locality.
“	30th December,	34	Sergeant John Doran and Thomas McCullough were standing with their backs to the street in a butcher's stall (whence they had taken a temporary shelter in a haystack shown) in the village of Arklow, when they were fired at by some person unknown, and both wounded. The former, it is feared, mortally, the latter less seriously. The occurrence took place at 7.30 p.m., and the assassin escaped in the dark.
	7th June,	35	John Ryan, farmer, was called to the door of his house at 9 o'clock, p.m., by his step-mom, John Burke, who presented a revolver at him, and fired one shot through his mouth, smashing free of his teeth, the second shot he fired at his step-brother (aged four years), which did not take effect; the third he again fired at Ryan, which caused very great pain to his eye; the fourth he fired again at Ryan, which ploughed his face, and carried away a large piece of the scalp. These wounds did not, however, endanger the injured man's life. The offender is supposed to have left the country.
TIPPERARY, N.B.	10th October,	36	John Ryan, farmer, was called to the door of his house at 9 o'clock, p.m., by his step-mom, John Burke, who presented a revolver at him, and fired one shot through his mouth, smashing free of his teeth, the second shot he fired at his step-brother (aged four years), which did not take effect; the third he again fired at Ryan, which caused very great pain to his eye; the fourth he fired again at Ryan, which ploughed his face, and carried away a large piece of the scalp. These wounds did not, however, endanger the injured man's life. The offender is supposed to have left the country.
	“	37	John Ryan (not the same person as No. 36), farmer, was fired at on the night of this date, but not injured. Two men were arrested, but discharged on bail for want of evidence.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY, E.H.	20th July,	38	* CAPTAIN THOMAS ERIN LAMBERT, Esq., landed proprietor, was fired at about 10 o'clock, p.m., when about eighty yards from his hall-door, by a person who lay in ambush for the purpose, and who fired five shots from a revolver in succession, four of which took effect—the fifth wounding him in the stomach, one perforated his coat and struck against his watch, the fourth shot struck him on the head and lodged over the temple. The ball was subsequently extracted. Peter Barrett, employed in the Lough-Orla Post Office, was arrested and tried by Special Commission, when the jury disagreed, although the evidence appeared to the Crown Prosecutor complete. The prisoner's case has now been brought into the Court of Queen's Bench. The outrage is connected with local. After the jury who disagreed had been discharged, one of them, named Mr. Jackson, A.T., was attacked and ill-treated by a mob, but not much injured; he had to take refuge in the military barracks. The sentry at the gate was struck with a stone on the head. The High Sheriff's carriage, in which were the Chief Justice and his Registrar, was pulled up outside the military barracks, apparently to see what was the matter, when a stone was thrown at the carriage-window by some person in the mob, which broke it and struck the Register.
--------------	------------	----	---

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

17

No. 2.—DETAILS OF OUTRAGES AT THE PERSON Reported in the Year 1863—continued.

County, &c.	Date.	No.	Particulars ofoutrage at the Person.
LIMERICK,	29th August,	39	John Sutty and John Gandy, small farmers, were on their way home, about 7 o'clock, p.m., from Corraugh, where they had been working at hay which they had purchased from Thomas Taylor. They were followed by about ten or twelve men, who fired three shots; two of these miss, with blank cartridges, and who were otherwise discharged, went up to Sutty; one of them struck him thrice with a pistol-bar, and the other twice with a gun. They then caused him not to go back to Taylor's meadow. Both men swore that they did not know any of the party that attacked them.
"	13th October,	40	Ross Marston, daughter of a labourer, was twice fired at between 6 and 7 p.m., without any injury. Towards of forty Orangemen had passed by her father's house, singing party songs; she went out to look after them, when two of them, named Richard Lyttelton and John Wallace, drove towards her; the former then fired a pistol at her, and, as being pulled in by her mother, a second shot was fired, but it could not be ascertained who fired it; the former was admitted to court for trial at Quarter Sessions; the latter was discharged and cautioned, as he could not be identified.
"	4th November,	41	GARRETT CAVANAH, under-gardener of Major Gore, who resides at Gorstagh, in Mohill District, alleges that he was fired at by some person or persons unknown, when on the public road at Gortinane Cross, on the evening of the 4th of November. No evidence for this outrage has been discovered.
"	9th December,	42	JAMES CLARKE, National school teacher, was fired at, while in his own yard, by some person unknown. A quantity of shot lodged in his face and head. He can assign no reason for the outrage, and says he suspects no one. He is generally respected in this neighbourhood. Ten men were arrested on suspicion, but nothing further has yet transpired.
"	10th December,	43	PATRICK CARTER, HENRY MANAN, and eight other men of the labouring class had been arrested for an assault on Mr. Arthur Parkes, and placed in custody for trial before him. On their return home to the county of Cavan on the evening of this date, after having been discharged from custody, they report (which they make by sworn information), that they were fired at by some person or persons unknown.
MAYO,	24th December,	44	* On the evening of this day Miss GANNON (a lady of considerable landed property in this county), was sitting in the kitchen of her dwelling-house, when a shot was fired through the window, eight grains lodging in her head. The perpetrators are as yet unknown.

Note.—The following are the particulars of an attempt to injure or murder, in the county of Donegal, on 7th October:—

Mr. JAMES WARD, inspector to Town Commissioners of Letterkenny, had a narrow escape from the effects of the explosion of a cylinder which was thrown by some person yet unknown, late his window where he was sitting, the missile having exploded in his hand without, however, inflicting any injury.

* The true total is 48, for the reason stated on page 13.

No. 3.—Survey of Outlays specially Relating

OFFICERS.

		U.L.L.O.T.E.R.												L.B.I.S.S.T.H.S.												
		ACTIONS						THEFTS						THEFTS						THEFTS						
Offenses against the Person.																										
Homicide:																										
Murder,																										
Manslaughter,																										
Assault on the Person,																										
Rape,																										
Arson, with intent to commit a Rape,																										
Violation of Child under 14 years of age,																										
Arson, with intent to violate Child under 14 years of age,																										
Robbery:																										
Assault with Intent to Commit a Robbery,																										
Assault, endangering Life,																										
Assault, with intent to Rob,																										
Assault on Births and Process Servers,																										
Obtaining or Making the Poison,																										
Obstruction of Justice,																										
Obstructing Births,																										
Obstructing Courts,																										
Throwing an Explosive Substance at a House,																										
Attempt at Murder,																										
Offenses against Property.																										
Forgery, Falsification,																										
Burglary and Breaking and Entering,																										
Theft:																										
Taking and holding Stolen Possessions,																										
Safe Breaking,																										
Shoplifting,																										
Horse Stealing of Sheep,																										
Killing, Cutting or Maiming Cattle,																										
Swine.																										
Livestock Confiscation,																										
Confiscation of Stolen Goods,																										
Carrying Goods to evade payment of Rent,																										
Obtaining Goods under False Pretenses,																										
Offenses affecting the Public Person.																										
Harmful or Destructive acts, etc.,																										
Appearing Armed,																										
Carabinieri Fighting,																										
Rob.																										
Administrating Unlawful Oaths,																										
Intimidation:																										
By Threatening Letters or Notes,																										
Otherwise,																										
Possess Branch,																										
Attacking Homes,																										
Thieving Precious,																										
Resistance to Legal Process,																										
Party Demonstrations:																										
Protests, Arrested,																										
Do. Unarmed,																										
Other Demonstrations, Arrested,																										
Traffic:																										
Injury to Property,																										
Putting into Disarray,																										
Injury to House of Worship,																										
Attack on Police Stations,																										
Being Armed in a Prohibited District,																										
Illegal Hunting																										
Other Offenses.																										
Coining,																										
Falsifying or passing forged Notes,																										
Forgery or Attempt to injure Religious Testimony,																										
Extortion:																										
Bigamy,																										
Bigamous,																										
Bigamous Marriage,																										
Extortion:																										
Total,																										
66	66	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	
Offenses:																										
Assault:																										
Assault on Police,																										
Assault on Persons,																										
Assault on Children,																										
Assault on Adults,																										
Assault on Children and Adults,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc.,																										
Assault on Children and Adults, etc., etc., etc., etc.,																										

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

in the Consular Office, during the Year 1850.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 4.—Return of Offences specially Reported to the Constabulary Office, during each Month of the Year 1858.

OFFENCES.		JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>																											
Homicide:																											
Murder,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Murderer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Firing at the Person,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault, with Intent to commit a Rape,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Violence of Girls under 12 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault with Intent to Violate Girls under 12 years of age,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Defamation,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abduction,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault on Police,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aggravated Assault,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault endangering Life,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault with Intent to Rob,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault on Justice and Process Servers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cutting or Maiming the Person,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Description of Offences,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealing Births,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unnatural Crime,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Throwing an Explosive Substance into a House,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempting Murder,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Offences against Property.</i>																											
Burglary etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary and House-breaking,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Highway Robbery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Taking and breaking forcible Detention,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carle Raking,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sleep Raking,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illegal Shearing of Sheep,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killing, Cutting or Maiming Cattle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Laying Obstruction,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealment of Money,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrying away Goods to avoid Payment of Duty,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Goods under false pretences,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>																											
Demand or Robbery of Arms,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Appearing Armed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrying Arms,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hurt,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Administrating Unlawful Oaths,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swindling:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
By Threatening Letters or Notes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obstruction,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Second Branch,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaulting Persons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Resisting Persons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Resistance to Legal Process,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Party Dissensions:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prosecution, Armed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., Unarmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Dissensions, Armed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do., Unarmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Injury to Property,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Felling into Precincts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Legacy to Places of Worship,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attack on Places of Worship,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Being Treated in a Proclaimed District,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illegal Drilling,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<i>Other Offences.</i>																											
Counterfeiting,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery; or passing forged Notes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery to, or Attempt to Injure Edinburgh Tramways,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Harbourenement,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deceit,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Extortion,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	203	509	542	280	361	219	275	244	109	220	222	546	5,135														

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

21

No. 5.—Return of the Number of Offences specially Reported in each County and Province in Ireland, during each Month of the Year 1859.

	Jan.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	
Ulster.														
Antrim,	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	68	
Belfast,	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	58	
Armagh,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Cavan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Derry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Donegal,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Fermanagh,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Londonderry,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Monaghan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Tyrone,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	
Total, 1858,	42	42	61	60	58	42	63	65	58	42	30	59	649	
Total, 1859,	51	47	44	45	47	45	43	37	53	43	43	55	601	
Total, 1860,														
Total, 1861,	23	25	29	31	27	24	34	32	15	43	47	44	371	
Leinster.														
Carlow,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Dublin,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Kildare,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Kilkenny,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
King's,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Laois,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Louth,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Meath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Offaly,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Westmeath,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Wexford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Wicklow,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Total, 1858,	45	58	68	75	62	51	63	66	51	65	130	130	913	
Total, 1859,	63	42	39	34	62	58	45	45	59	56	41	54	600	
Total, 1860,														
Total, 1861,	50	48	43	42	41	46	42	39	31	38	50	43	571	
Munster.														
Galway, E.R.,	11	9	5	10	7	6	5	5	7	10	6	8	68	
Galway, W.R.,	11	9	9	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	89	
Limerick,	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	33	
Tipperary,	3	8	11	15	10	8	8	8	13	20	17	17	111	
Waterford,	0	8	8	4	6	7	6	7	8	8	8	8	73	
Sligo,	6	9	13	6	6	4	8	8	7	9	14	9	84	
Total, 1858,	34	33	26	36	31	31	34	35	25	24	31	24	354	
Total, 1859,	37	33	22	14	31	30	35	39	29	10	30	29	305	
Total, 1860,														
Total, 1861,	33	31	26	19	38	32	34	21	18	24	23	26	316	
Miscellaneous.														
Clare,	10	6	5	8	11	6	2	5	2	10	15	15	86	
Cork, S. R.,	14	12	15	14	10	22	11	21	11	12	12	12	143	
Cork, W.R.,	9	7	6	8	8	6	4	10	8	8	8	8	61	
Cork City,	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	24	
Kerry,	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	
Lancash. County,	16	11	21	10	13	17	16	21	18	18	18	18	145	
Limerick City,	4	7	6	1	0	11	13	6	2	3	3	3	25	
Tipperary, M.R.,	9	8	8	7	9	11	13	6	9	13	13	13	102	
Tipperary, S.R.,	12	10	14	11	10	8	6	11	8	13	14	14	126	
Waterford County,	3	6	6	7	6	6	4	6	5	3	3	3	33	
Waterford City,	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25	
Total, 1858,	76	68	66	64	73	73	73	85	67	71	69	69	653	
Total, 1859,	95	89	83	91	85	86	86	84	84	83	83	83	795	
Total, 1860,														
Total, 1861,	73	47	47	45	48	48	45	57	51	56	49	50	551	
General Total, 1858,	801	585	582	580	591	578	578	582	589	582	582	582	549	5,159
General Total, 1859,	836	741	685	732	783	700	722	736	693	727	696	721	5,629	
General Total, 1860,														
General Total, 1861,	104	981	106	108	106	106	105	101	101	107	100	107	1,051	

SUMMARY.

PROVINCE.	Total Number of Outrages reported in												Population according to the Census of 1851.	Population according to the Census of 1861.	
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.			
Ulster,	648	681	696	691	537	520	557	603	612	658	637	657	845	1,026	2,010,000
Leinster,	912	844	370	686	927	1,000	1,030	1,057	967	1,070	1,087	1,092	1,074	1,087	1,209,000
Munster,	901	925	829	836	483	428	916	747	599	583	606	581	129	492	1,111,000
Connacht,	578	773	610	581	622	610	1,125	1,180	562	580	581	1,049	1,149	1,121	1,251,000
Total,	5,130	5,645	5,073	5,881	5,004	5,068	5,281	5,403	5,081	5,870	5,478	5,471	6,514,818	6,514,781	

No. 6.—Review of Armenian Countries specially Exported

No. 7.—List of American Outrages specially reported

Note: - Opportunity has been taken, in the preparation of Tables 1, 2, and 3 of Appendix D, to

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

23

to the Constabulary Office, during the Year 1869.

CONNAUGHT.		MUNSTER.		OFFENCES.	
January, 1869.	February,	March,	April,	May,	June,
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1
36	1	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	1	1
38	1	1	1	1	1
39	1	1	1	1	1
40	1	1	1	1	1
41	1	1	1	1	1
42	1	1	1	1	1
43	1	1	1	1	1
44	1	1	1	1	1
45	1	1	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	1	1
47	1	1	1	1	1
48	1	1	1	1	1
49	1	1	1	1	1
50	1	1	1	1	1
51	1	1	1	1	1
52	1	1	1	1	1
53	1	1	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	1
55	1	1	1	1	1
56	1	1	1	1	1
57	1	1	1	1	1
58	1	1	1	1	1
59	1	1	1	1	1
60	1	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1
62	1	1	1	1	1
63	1	1	1	1	1
64	1	1	1	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1
66	1	1	1	1	1
67	1	1	1	1	1
68	1	1	1	1	1
69	1	1	1	1	1
70	1	1	1	1	1
71	1	1	1	1	1
72	1	1	1	1	1
73	1	1	1	1	1
74	1	1	1	1	1
75	1	1	1	1	1
76	1	1	1	1	1
77	1	1	1	1	1
78	1	1	1	1	1
79	1	1	1	1	1
80	1	1	1	1	1
81	1	1	1	1	1
82	1	1	1	1	1
83	1	1	1	1	1
84	1	1	1	1	1
85	1	1	1	1	1
86	1	1	1	1	1
87	1	1	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1	1
90	1	1	1	1	1
91	1	1	1	1	1
92	1	1	1	1	1
93	1	1	1	1	1
94	1	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	1	1
101	1	1	1	1	1
102	1	1	1	1	1
103	1	1	1	1	1
104	1	1	1	1	1
105	1	1	1	1	1
106	1	1	1	1	1
107	1	1	1	1	1
108	1	1	1	1	1
109	1	1	1	1	1
110	1	1	1	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1
112	1	1	1	1	1
113	1	1	1	1	1
114	1	1	1	1	1
115	1	1	1	1	1
116	1	1	1	1	1
117	1	1	1	1	1
118	1	1	1	1	1
119	1	1	1	1	1
120	1	1	1	1	1
121	1	1	1	1	1
122	1	1	1	1	1
123	1	1	1	1	1
124	1	1	1	1	1
125	1	1	1	1	1
126	1	1	1	1	1
127	1	1	1	1	1
128	1	1	1	1	1
129	1	1	1	1	1
130	1	1	1	1	1
131	1	1	1	1	1
132	1	1	1	1	1
133	1	1	1	1	1
134	1	1	1	1	1
135	1	1	1	1	1
136	1	1	1	1	1
137	1	1	1	1	1
138	1	1	1	1	1
139	1	1	1	1	1
140	1	1	1	1	1
141	1	1	1	1	1
142	1	1	1	1	1
143	1	1	1	1	1
144	1	1	1	1	1
145	1	1	1	1	1
146	1	1	1	1	1
147	1	1	1	1	1
148	1	1	1	1	1
149	1	1	1	1	1
150	1	1	1	1	1
151	1	1	1	1	1
152	1	1	1	1	1
153	1	1	1	1	1
154	1	1	1	1	1
155	1	1	1	1	1
156	1	1	1	1	1
157	1	1	1	1	1
158	1	1	1	1	1
159	1	1	1	1	1
160	1	1	1	1	1
161	1	1	1	1	1
162	1	1	1	1	1
163	1	1	1	1	1
164	1	1	1	1	1
165	1	1	1	1	1
166	1	1	1	1	1
167	1	1	1	1	1
168	1	1	1	1	1
169	1	1	1	1	1
170	1	1	1	1	1
171	1	1	1	1	1
172	1	1	1	1	1
173	1	1	1	1	1
174	1	1	1	1	1
175	1	1	1	1	1
176	1	1	1	1	1
177	1	1	1	1	1
178	1	1	1	1	1
179	1	1	1	1	1
180	1	1	1	1	1
181	1	1	1	1	1
182	1	1	1	1	1
183	1	1	1	1	1
184	1	1	1	1	1
185	1	1	1	1	1
186	1	1	1	1	1
187	1	1	1	1	1
188	1	1	1	1	1
189	1	1	1	1	1
190	1	1	1	1	1
191	1	1	1	1	1
192	1	1	1	1	1
193	1	1	1	1	1
194	1	1	1	1	1
195	1	1	1	1	1
196	1	1	1	1	1
197	1	1	1	1	1
198	1	1	1	1	1
199	1	1	1	1	1
200	1	1	1	1	1
201	1	1	1	1	1
202	1	1	1	1	1
203	1	1	1	1	1
204	1	1	1	1	1
205	1	1	1	1	1
206	1	1	1	1	1
207	1	1	1	1	1
208	1	1	1	1	1
209	1	1	1	1	1
210	1	1	1	1	1
211	1	1	1	1	1
212	1	1	1	1	1
213	1	1	1	1	1
214	1	1	1	1	1
215	1	1	1	1	1
216	1	1	1	1	1
217	1	1	1	1	1
218	1	1	1	1	1
219	1	1	1	1	1
220	1	1	1	1	1
221	1	1	1	1	1
222	1	1	1	1	1
223	1	1	1	1	1
224	1	1	1	1	1
225	1	1	1	1	1
226	1	1	1	1	1
227	1	1	1	1	1
228	1	1	1	1	1
229	1	1	1	1	1
230	1	1	1	1	1
231	1	1	1	1	1
232	1	1	1	1	1
233	1	1	1	1	1
234	1	1	1	1	1
235	1	1	1	1	1
236	1	1	1	1	1
237	1	1	1	1	1
238	1	1	1	1	1
239	1	1	1	1	1
240	1	1	1	1	1
241	1	1	1	1	1
242	1	1	1	1	1
243	1	1	1	1	1
244	1	1	1	1	1
245	1	1	1	1	1
246	1	1	1	1	1
247	1	1	1	1	1
248	1	1	1	1	1
249	1	1	1	1	1
250	1	1	1	1	1
251	1	1	1	1	1
252	1	1	1	1	1
253	1	1	1	1	1
254	1	1	1	1	1
255	1	1	1	1	1
256	1	1	1	1	1
257	1	1	1	1	1
258	1	1	1	1	1
259	1	1	1	1	1
260	1	1	1	1	1
261	1	1	1	1	1
262	1	1	1	1	1
263	1	1	1	1	1
264	1	1	1	1	1
265	1	1	1	1	1
266	1	1	1	1	1
267	1	1	1	1	1
268	1	1	1	1	1
269	1	1	1	1	1
270	1	1	1	1	1
271	1	1	1	1	1
272	1	1	1	1	1
273	1	1	1	1	1
274	1	1	1	1	1
275	1	1	1	1	1
276	1	1	1	1	1
277	1	1	1	1	1
278	1	1	1	1	1
279	1	1	1	1	1
280	1	1	1	1	1
281	1	1	1	1	1
282	1	1	1	1	1
283	1	1	1	1	1
284	1	1	1	1	1

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 5.—*Return of Various Offences specially reported throughout*

OFFENCES.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>														
Homicide,	19	19	20	16	7	15	15	14	6	1	5	4	0	
Murder,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Assault at the Person,	25	40	43	32	16	40	33	15	12	9	4	3	0	
Conspiracy to Murder,	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Assault, with intent to Murder,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Assault on Police,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aggravated Assault,	23	67	73	20	45	21	60	121	19	45	34	35	36	
Assault endangering Life,	12	15	16	5	14	18	17	2	0	12	0	0	0	
Assault on Sheriff & Process Servers,	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	0	1	—	—	—	
Cutting or Maiming the Person,	0	—	2	1	—	5	5	3	0	2	—	1	0	
Sabotaging to Murder,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Other Offences,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Offences against Property.</i>														
Inventory Fine,	125	113	93	108	262	226	311	155	93	37	93	56	51	
Burglary and House Breaking,	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	
Highway Robbery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bobbyry,	2	3	2	6	11	10	9	0	0	5	1	—	4	
Taking and Hitting Portable Possessions,	7	18	7	7	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	9	1	
Cattle Stealing,	—	—	6	4	7	1	1	—	2	—	—	0	—	
Illegal Shearing of Sheep,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,	51	87	68	46	22	24	69	20	20	24	38	29	29	
Leaving Cessationless,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Demand of Money,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>														
Demand or Holdover of Arms,	0	25	21	6	1	3	4	7	0	2	2	1	—	
Appearing Armed,	17	28	28	10	4	4	3	5	4	5	—	3	—	
Riot,	0	6	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	0	—	—	—	
Administrating Unlawful Oaths,	20	91	87	1	3	15	25	56	25	0	4	3	1	
Threatening Letters or Letters, and Intimidation,	413	870	541	603	297	381	537	295	364	179	814	66	59	
Pound Breaks,	—	—	—	2	2	5	10	0	—	5	1	—	1	
Turning up Land,	3	54	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	
Attacking Houses,	—	84	200	196	41	49	11	29	20	14	7	7	0	
Resisting to Legal Process,	18	19	0	33	10	195	98	55	5	4	3	5	1	
Rescue of Detainee,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	1	—	—	—	
Illegal Meetings or Processions,	2	4	4	1	—	2	—	0	1	0	—	—	—	
Leveling,	20	53	50	11	15	12	55	16	14	3	8	8	4	
Injury to Property,	69	53	63	27	27	49	67	51	65	42	25	33	20	
Firing into Dwelling,	58	66	54	39	39	84	90	10	20	17	8	5	1	
Being Armed in a Proclaimed District,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leaving Money,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Other Offences.</i>														
Combination,	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Trespass,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Injury to Places of Worship,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS,	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	890	795	997	1,207	1,003	937	489	334	235

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE,

25

Ireland, during each of the Years from 1844 to 1859, inclusive.

1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	OFFENCES.
Offences against the Person.																
4	0	0	4	4	6	2	2	4	-	3	4	8	Bhomicide.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	Manslaughter.			
2	1	1	6	4	9	0	3	9	3	1	1	10	Raping at the Person.			
-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault to Murder.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to Murder.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault on Persons.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault on Persons.			
13	26	15	20	15	15	17	10	14	4	8	32	55	Aggravated Assault.			
5	2	6	11	5	10	12	6	4	4	1	5	9	Assault endangering Life.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault on Health & Personal Security.			
1	-	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cutting or Maiming the Person.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scratching to Murder.			
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Offences.			
Offences against Property.																
27	43	35	33	25	48	62	60	48	30	31	30	18	Larceny.			
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Burglary and House Breaking.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highway Robbery.			
8	-	1	3	7	6	1	0	-	-	1	-	2	Robbery.			
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taking & Holding Unlawful Possession.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oaths Swearing.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hospital Stealing of Sheep.			
16	16	20	18	19	17	19	14	11	8	10	9	11	Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle.			
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Levying Contributions.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Demand of Money.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Offences.			
Offences affecting the Public Peace.																
3	0	0	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	Demand or Robbery of Arms.			
0	2	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	2	Appearing Armed.			
-	1	-	7	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	8	Rev.			
7	0	4	2	1	2	3	4	1	-	1	3	151	Administrating Unlawful Oaths.			
38	36	21	87	103	811	384	112	73	30	65	72	483	Threatening, Notice or Intimation, and Interruption.			
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pound Break.			
-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	Turning up Land.			
0	7	11	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	Attacking Houses.			
1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Resistance to Legal Process.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rescue of Distress.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Illegal Meetings or Processions.			
0	0	0	-	0	7	0	7	-	0	0	-	-	Lockpicking.			
14	15	18	25	26	38	25	15	6	11	17	18	18	Injury to Property.			
0	0	0	2	0	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	Using Iron Dredging.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Using Arms in Proclaimed District.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Levying Money.			
Other Offences.																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Combination.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Truancy.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Injury to Fleets of Workmen.			
184	216	211	214	212	212	249	264	275	277	185	180	207		TOTALS.		

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Offences of each kind, specially reported throughout

Offences.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
<i>Offences against the Person.</i>												
Homicide,	105	155	145	159	129*	523	171	351	149	127	140	119
Murder,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firing at the Person,	54	68	66	105	125	96	67	92	65	44	54	37
Conspiracy to Murder,	4	3	8	6	4	7	18	17	4	4	5	37
Assault, with intent to Murder,	3	3	3	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1
Assaulting Persons,	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	5	3	6	2	1
Rape,	164	115	114	180	159	53	89	22	74	43	66	68
Assault, with intent to commit Rape,	45	37	45	30	49	23	56	15	23	51	41	36
Betrayal,	187	189	170	187	169	151	107	189	101	130	121	120
Abduction,	14	24	25	17	24	10	8	10	18	5	6	9
Assault on and Resistance to Police,	52	47	54	79	53	39	89	47	66	41	50	59
Assaulted Arrested,	431	423	513	554	688	690	458	516	623	731	818	901
Assault endangering Life,	340	600	948	237	280	125	261	235	308	384	134	141
Assault, with intent to Rob,	0	11	3	0	28	29	50	5	3	—	6	6
Assault on Bankiff and Process Servers,	4	10	8	8	0	4	18	18	3	6	3	1
Assault or Wounding the Person,	17	44	48	50	49	55	41	70	68	68	41	75
Devotion of Children,	100	190	193	125	147	118	60	145	154	189	165	112
Committing Birth,	25	27	54	63	65	35	45	25	46	52	51	62
Unnatural Crime,	2	2	9	3	1	2	3	3	8	4	3	6
Committing Assault on Children,	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning Abortion,	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	4
<i>Offences against Property.</i>												
Insidious Fire,	501	637	236	476	455	511	703	1,005	898	812	693	420
Burglary and Housebreaking,	416	311	400	118	683	1,635	914	406	120	405	564	590
Highway Robbery,	107	96	72	86	255	513	104	269	157	145	137	240
Robbery,	812	200	206	593	554	1,339	1,294	997	851	964	303	347
Taking and Holding Stolen Possessions,	16	14	32	24	38	21	6	6	14	18	7	7
Cattle Stealing,	1,001	676	891	682	3,033	10,011	8,728	8,122	1,042	1,605	803	889
Sheep Stealing,	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	15	9	3	5	40
House Breaking of Sheep,	105	117	123	180	68	19	16	15	17	23	43	101
Killing, Cutting, or Maiming Cattle,	368	284	384	252	287	589	358	362	255	209	216	271
Threading Provision,	14	—	—	—	415	1,751	304	94	19	3	1	6
Plundering Woods,	—	—	8	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Laying Gasolines,	—	—	—	1	176	288	61	87	7	9	1	1
Arson,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sacrilege,	89	35	20	18	15	45	26	104	181	81	79	53
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	85	—	2	17	9	6	7	53
<i>Offences affecting the Public Peace.</i>												
Demand or Robbery of Arms,	190	119	126	511	411	1,015	597	119	89	93	69	33
Appearing Armed,	55	75	79	80	330	906	50	12	17	23	49	6
Meeting Rights,	5	5	10	18	30	1	1	4	1	3	3	1
riot,	70	72	109	94	121	182	69	66	87	27	65	48
Assaulting Unlawful Assemblies,	51	51	24	225	233	94	30	49	49	46	7	17
Assaulting,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaulting Officers or Leaders,	826	540	920	1,045	1,257	956	554	845	553	650	716	327
Police Pursuit,	26	89	14	8	36	78	94	74	32	8	6	30
Turning up Land,	7	—	5	84	87	—	1	3	—	1	—	1
Assaulting Houses,	347	325	254	463	893	253	275	81	56	54	68	49
Assaulting Persons,	8	8	8	8	0	8	4	4	3	9	1	4
Assistance to Legal Process,	161	153	94	62	71	175	226	286	203	76	22	19
Illegal Meetings or Processions,	46	37	60	18	23	5	4	12	5	10	23	15
Armed and Unarmed,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaulting,	47	46	58	56	30	37	85	65	64	65	35	49
Injury to Property,	304	879	413	410	449	314	380	232	167	261	416	903
Fire into Dwelling,	96	87	77	158	167	357	86	90	53	51	51	58
Injury to Places of Worship,	15	6	14	8	9	13	25	4	1	1	2	1
Party Demonstrations, Unlawful,	98	205	68	20	1	16	97	258	79	55	45	64
Being Armed in a Prohibited District,	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	16	9	10	5	9
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	31	21	6
<i>Other Offences.</i>												
Combination,	18	28	9	19	8	4	7	4	8	5	4	—
Coining, and counterfeiting Base Coins,	4	1	7	2	5	10	9	10	6	10	10	10
Peloton Breaking, and Adding Explosives to Explosives,	3	7	8	6	4	10	19	17	18	16	16	20
Forgery, or Passing forged Notes,	8	8	8	—	2	5	7	4	8	6	4	—
Forgery,	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults to Injure Railway Trains,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	10
Total,	6,055	5,673	5,827	5,064	12,863	35,955	14,000	14,906	10,039	9,244	7,244	5,651

* Not including six cases of Animals which terminated in death.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

27

Ireland, in each year from 1842 to 1859, inclusive.

1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.*	1859.	Offences.
Offences against the Person.																		
301.	122.	112.	108.	66.	63.	81.	86.	76.	69.	96.	25.	16.	15.	25.	16.	44.	16.	Homicide.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.	24.	45.	66.	45.	45.	45.	Manslaughter.
45.	98.	52.	26.	26.	42.	42.	34.	30.	27.	39.	35.	29.	29.	29.	29.	29.	29.	Firing at the Person.
42.	1.	-	-	-	1.	1.	1.	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault with intent to Murder.
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault with intent to Murder.
6.	1.	3.	5.	2.	2.	1.	1.	2.	1.	1.	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Administrative Police.
70.	81.	72.	23.	23.	64.	67.	41.	43.	35.	35.	29.	21.	29.	21.	29.	21.	29.	Bangs.
45.	55.	49.	43.	45.	51.	45.	49.	46.	50.	51.	35.	36.	36.	35.	36.	35.	36.	Assault, with intent to Commit Rape.
159.	119.	116.	68.	54.	80.	64.	56.	46.	50.	55.	55.	50.	45.	45.	45.	45.	45.	Indecent Assault.
2.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	4.	4.	1.	4.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	Abduction.
158.	79.	74.	61.	74.	61.	42.	61.	42.	67.	68.	42.	34.	34.	42.	42.	42.	42.	Assault on and Resistance to Police.
454.	855.	471.	812.	523.	480.	426.	456.	318.	829.	297.	176.	211.	221.	221.	221.	221.	221.	Aggravated Assault.
144.	287.	852.	566.	584.	313.	268.	193.	184.	152.	185.	164.	161.	161.	161.	161.	161.	161.	Assault endangering Life.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault with intent to Rob.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assault, with intent to Rob.
25.	75.	62.	53.	68.	69.	65.	48.	44.	54.	48.	53.	51.	56.	56.	56.	56.	56.	Assault, with intent to Rob.
112.	152.	67.	50.	65.	71.	66.	55.	58.	54.	43.	50.	50.	52.	52.	52.	52.	52.	Desecration of尸体.
43.	62.	52.	40.	46.	63.	37.	61.	53.	62.	62.	55.	45.	45.	45.	45.	45.	45.	Obstructing Birth.
8.	8.	6.	0.	4.	3.	5.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	2.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	Unnatural Crime.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cruelty to Animals or Children.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Procuring Abortion.
7.	4.	6.	6.	7.	7.	6.	7.	1.	6.	1.	6.	1.	6.	1.	6.	1.	6.	Other Offences.
Offences against Property.																		
316.	241.	255.	823.	891.	809.	848.	243.	255.	245.	225.	181.	179.	943.	260.	165.	165.	165.	Indecency Fee.
320.	370.	550.	525.	515.	371.	374.	413.	322.	301.	356.	303.	322.	345.	345.	345.	345.	345.	Burglary and House-breaking.
42.	61.	52.	53.	52.	45.	45.	47.	37.	26.	29.	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.	House-breaking.
324.	282.	199.	264.	312.	262.	272.	170.	311.	187.	287.	193.	183.	183.	183.	183.	183.	183.	Holiday.
9.	0.	7.	3.	1.	7.	5.	1.	1.	0.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Taking and Holding Goods Possessions.
221.	205.	222.	202.	200.	174.	223.	218.	202.	216.	165.	112.	112.	147.	147.	147.	147.	147.	Cattle Stealing.
207.	320.	320.	266.	253.	264.	237.	493.	270.	188.	229.	118.	118.	118.	118.	118.	118.	118.	Sheep Stealing.
44.	25.	21.	13.	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.	16.	11.	23.	20.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	Liaison Shooting of Sheep.
153.	389.	163.	164.	153.	381.	196.	160.	124.	120.	105.	88.	88.	84.	84.	84.	84.	84.	Killing, Causing, or Maiming Cattle.
8.	-	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Panicking Sheep.
-	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Panicking Woods.
-	-	3.	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leaving Contributions.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Painting.
15.	14.	45.	35.	25.	25.	35.	35.	14.	27.	20.	19.	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.	Guardians.
16.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	Other Offences.
Offences affecting the Public Peace.																		
19.	19.	18.	18.	19.	18.	21.	35.	48.	35.	19.	35.	17.	28.	28.	28.	28.	28.	Demand or Robbery of Arms.
6.	8.	9.	-	16.	12.	14.	8.	4.	6.	6.	7.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	Appearing Armed.
3.	2.	2.	2.	3.	2.	2.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	2.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	Faction Fighting.
60.	44.	68.	56.	52.	73.	93.	90.	60.	57.	45.	55.	55.	55.	55.	55.	55.	55.	Threat.
14.	18.	24.	23.	11.	15.	8.	8.	6.	6.	7.	1.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	Administrating Unlawful Oaths.
226.	320.	341.	325.	320.	320.	260.	321.	250.	312.	323.	323.	323.	323.	323.	323.	323.	323.	Theft.
4.	4.	8.	8.	2.	3.	2.	2.	4.	6.	6.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	Forcible Break and Enter.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Breaking up Locks.
44.	22.	43.	29.	43.	21.	25.	25.	25.	29.	29.	15.	7.	11.	11.	11.	11.	11.	Attacking Homes.
6.	6.	4.	1.	4.	1.	4.	1.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	Breaking Windows.
6.	6.	5.	5.	14.	17.	15.	14.	9.	9.	9.	3.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	Resistance to Legal Process.
7.	4.	4.	5.	4.	5.	4.	3.	4.	3.	4.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	Illegal Meetings or Proceedings.
13.	19.	17.	20.	15.	20.	21.	20.	18.	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.	Armed and Unarmed.
534.	522.	550.	157.	525.	216.	279.	259.	253.	256.	186.	185.	185.	185.	185.	185.	185.	185.	Assault.
41.	25.	22.	25.	22.	17.	24.	22.	19.	22.	11.	5.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	Injury to Property.
-	6.	-	-	-	-	3.	3.	2.	2.	2.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	Firesetting.
69.	77.	45.	25.	25.	25.	65.	57.	45.	62.	62.	55.	55.	45.	45.	45.	45.	45.	Injury to Places of Worship.
1.	1.	5.	3.	9.	5.	18.	22.	32.	9.	11.	17.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	Party Demonstrations, Unlawful.	
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	Being Arson in a Proclaimed District.
Other Offences.																		
2.	1.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Combination.
13.	13.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	Coining, and Uttering False Coins.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prize Breaking, and Allowing Ropes of Prisoners.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Forgery, or Passing Stamped Notes.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Perjury.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sabotage.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Attempt to Impair Railway Traffic.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Offences.
4,205.	4,132.	4,092.	3,818.	3,731.	3,651.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	3,605.	Total.

* The increase in the number of outrages in 1858 is chiefly due to the enactment of the general charter.

25 RETURN OF AGRARIAN OUTRAGES REPORTED TO THE CONSTABULARY OFFICE.

No. 10.—Return of the Number of Sheep and Head of Cattle Stolen in each Month of the Years 1847 to 1852, Indirect.

Note.—In the foregoing Returns, as well as in the Monthly Returns of Outrages reported to the Constabulary Office, the numbers stated for Sheep and Cattle Stolen are the number of Cases reported, without reference to the number of Animals stolen on each occasion. The following Return shows the number of Arrests made, of which special Reports were made to the Constabulary Office.

Month.	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.	
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.
January,	1,667	413	1,178	256	1,614	383	697	226	922	211	220	224
February,	1,691	354	1,206	310	1,222	429	686	250	673	282	460	355
March,	1,473	555	1,051	246	1,181	436	550	186	447	180	293	138
April,	1,274	405	899	923	1,247	429	648	300	329	215	308	120
May,	1,427	904	730	210	1,201	766	707	443	565	278	253	119
June,	898	412	565	268	839	344	436	228	323	279	304	136
July,	549	184	370	125	631	292	267	185	216	169	126	53
August,	113	114	179	69	153	126	76	155	103	76	59	45
September,	118	63	120	84	110	120	60	103	95	89	52	26
October,	188	135	291	147	281	130	168	147	95	78	97	68
November,	374	157	679	552	586	192	210	177	133	164	140	91
December,	1,423	301	1,061	350	645	273	586	214	563	141	906	113
Total,	11,293	4,599	8,470	2,000	9,927	4,119	5,193	2,743	8,752	2,110	8,552	1,902
Total Sheep and Cattle,	11,291		8,475		13,637		7,863		8,873		8,512	
	1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
January,	256	89	106	36	126	45	164	27	60	25	124	15
February,	238	86	140	44	62	24	62	26	244	12	556	32
March,	231	65	144	54	124	29	65	22	166	18	55	22
April,	195	62	196	39	148	94	49	36	254	15	62	15
May,	297	110	119	53	99	21	31	45	80	38	48	31
June,	99	73	174	90	118	24	93	25	70	19	120	28
July,	77	46	70	43	66	25	39	24	86	21	65	26
August,	44	73	51	52	65	24	14	26	154	15	40	24
September,	24	31	89	37	18	23	35	20	97	22	12	27
October,	39	36	29	43	41	37	32	29	19	58	21	36
November,	78	41	57	49	49	34	55	43	29	39	14	40
December,	344	74	115	64	97	39	90	47	133	25	46	54
Total,	1,729	881	1,193	367	1,010	209	742	235	1,499	277	881	318
Total Sheep and Cattle,	2,935		1,730		1,499		1,140		1,776		1,369	
	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
January,	106	32	367	8	61	13	109	33	166	43	18	32
February,	89	46	116	15	147	29	108	20	95	27	109	39
March,	210	87	41	17	82	95	117	46	118	49	120	31
April,	150	9	38	11	71	23	106	22	162	25	96	51
May,	49	9	81	28	94	33	126	13	163	81	75	47
June,	15	86	47	28	38	45	106	68	92	28	61	36
July,	18	94	16	38	32	26	81	20	50	72	40	36
August,	73	19	24	29	191	39	22	41	69	48	58	22
September,	9	34	51	23	31	37	53	37	88	27	12	18
October,	37	98	34	30	39	29	67	34	70	47	19	16
November,	39	26	32	20	40	42	92	49	44	40	65	21
December,	87	40	168	16	161	47	114	49	73	41	54	28
Total,	659	979	1,091	204	964	369	1,117	353	1,595	551	739	570
Total Sheep and Cattle,	1,069		1,223		1,305		1,625		1,838		1,369	
	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
January,	37	12	58	25	34	6	24	27	26	26	26	26
February,	28	14	44	16	28	10	22	24	30	10	11	10
March,	75	39	69	6	62	3	12	12	12	12	15	15
April,	59	25	59	24	36	12	6	15	17	15	15	15
May,	26	20	46	15	110	25	35	39	40	13	13	13
June,	13	63	19	9	53	22	16	22	16	19	29	29
July,	20	26	35	20	4	27	10	23	7	19	19	19
August,	6	9	45	10	6	19	5	11	11	10	10	10
September,	54	29	26	12	11	5	12	10	17	7	7	7
October,	28	25	8	6	62	27	20	26	29	18	18	18
November,	29	26	27	92	25	43	36	19	44	43	43	43
December,	53	19	23	18	21	28	38	96	27	27		
Total,	451	230	437	106	207	223	223	264	274	234		
Total Sheep and Cattle,	741		415		718		437		426			

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING TABLE, No. 10.

Years.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Total Sheep and Cattle.	Years.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Total Sheep and Cattle.	
1847, -	11,232	4,663	15,895	1848, -	-	820	272	1,092
1848, -	8,470	3,296	11,765	1849, -	-	1,053	251	1,323
1849, -	9,327	4,110	13,437	1850, -	-	964	399	1,363
1850, -	5,126	2,743	7,869	1851, -	-	1,117	305	1,422
1851, -	2,702	9,110	5,872	1852, -	-	1,056	592	1,648
1852, -	9,359	1,254	10,613	1853, -	-	739	370	1,109
1853, -	1,722	561	2,483	1854, -	-	451	230	741
1854, -	1,192	367	1,559	1855, -	-	427	188	615
1855, -	1,610	555	1,429	1856, -	-	407	994	729
1856, -	742	128	1,149	1857, -	-	263	354	527
1857, -	1,489	272	1,761	1858, -	-	274	224	498
1858, -	551	818	1,369					

J. STEWART WOOD,

Inspector General R. I. Constabulary

CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,

3rd February, 1870.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES

REPORTED BY THE CONSTABULARY IN IRELAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1870.

JANUARY, 1870.

OPENERS

OFFENCES.		ULSTER.		LEINSTER.	
Homicide (Murder), Killing of the Person, Conspiracy to Murder, Assaulting Person,	1	1	1	1	1
Burglary, with intent to commit a Robe, Violence of Goods under 12 years of age, Assault with Intent to Violate Goods under 12, Maliciously,	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery, Assault or Pelting, Apprehended Assault, Assault endangering Life, Assault with Intent to kill,	1	1	1	1	1
Assault on Bystanders and Persons Servants, Causing or Molesting the Person, Desecration of Churches, Causing Death, Proceeding in Attempts to procure Abortion, Unlawful Curse, Attempted Murder,	1	1	1	1	1
Boundary Pass, Burglary and Housebreaking, Highway Robbery, Larceny, Dishonour and holding Badche Promissaries,	1	1	1	1	1
Cattle Stealing - Sheep Stealing - Horse Stealing of Sheep, Killing, Cutting, or Skinning Cattle, Placing Provisions,	1	1	1	1	1
Burglary, Larceny Disturbances, Control of Money, Placing Wrecks,	1	1	1	1	1
Demand or Robbery of Arms, Appearing Armed, Pistol Fighting, Riot, Administrating Unlawful Oaths,	1	1	1	1	1
Infractions of the Criminal Lunatic Act, Injury to Officers, Felonious Assault, Turning up Land, Abducting Servants,	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking Provisions, Boutrance to Legal Process, Fraudulent Assured, Do., Swindled, False Dismissons, Arrest, Do., Unlawful,	1	1	1	1	1
Illegal Meetings, Injury to Property, Breaking into Dwelling, Injury to Person of Worship, Attack on Police Pursuers,	1	1	1	1	1
Being Armed in a Prohibited District,	1	1	1	1	1
Combination, Conspiracy, Prison Breaking and Alarming Range of Prisons, Burglary, or Breaking Prison Gates, Entry to, or Attempt to Enter Railway Premises,	1	1	1	1	1
Enslavement, Kidnapping, Kidnapping	1	1	1	1	1
Torture,	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	394	347	112	112	101
Total Offences, 1895.	1	1	1	1	1
Total, December, 1895.	1	1	1	1	1
Total, January, 1896.	1	1	1	1	1
Average.	1	1	1	1	1
Belarus.	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia.	1	1	1	1	1
Greece.	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark.	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland.	1	1	1	1	1
Macedonia.	1	1	1	1	1
Prussia.	1	1	1	1	1
Total All.	1	1	1	1	1
Carlow.	1	1	1	1	1
Down.	1	1	1	1	1
Elginshire.	1	1	1	1	1
Kilkenny.	1	1	1	1	1
Laois.	1	1	1	1	1
Limerick.	1	1	1	1	1
Louth.	1	1	1	1	1
Meath.	1	1	1	1	1
Offaly.	1	1	1	1	1
Queen's.	1	1	1	1	1
Waterford.	1	1	1	1	1

⁹ This large number of Universal Duties is explained as follows:—Large parties of men, gradually armed, visited the houses of different persons at night, and made their reduction, as they considered the rents too high.

³ The increase of administration by increasing the number of subordinates was thought at that time unnecessary to limit them to the extent for that much as distract efficient. They are now, and will continue to be so inserted, as the profits were

JANUARY, 1874.

not to pay higher rent than the Government valuation. There is strong reason to believe that the tenants themselves recognized these proceedings, with the view of effecting a speedy settlement in a similar case.

13

Signs in the postural system of children, non-patients

caused by an Authorite.

The following Occurrences (included in the Body of this Return) are of an AUTOMATIC CHARACTER.

[†] See notes on the preceding page, especially of the large number of these entries.

RETURN OF OUTRAGES

REPORTED BY THE CONSTABULARY IN IRELAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1870.

FEBRUARY, 1870.

◎ 莫言◎

* This large number of "Unarmed Outfits" is explained as follows — Large parties of men, principally armed, visited the homes of different farmers night, and made demands for contributions.

The contributions demanded by such men were very small in amount. They were clearly enacted upon the condition of the unprofitable administration of public services.

is never more than the *Guaranteed Value*; in silver, not to exceed *rental* or demanded by their landlords. There is strong reason to believe that landlords by Threatening Notice or otherwise in many cases demand a similar sum.

¹ Statistics were taken from open channel sections in the vicinity of each of the previous sites of sampling, and the greatest densities.

and by me (Author's),

The following QUOTATIONS (Included in the Body of this Return) are of an AGGRAVATING CHARACTER.

[†] See notes on the preceding page, explanatory of the large number of these offences.